

REMARKS

The amendments adding new claims 41-44 do not add new matter. New claim 41 is essentially the body of claim 1, except that the word “comprising” which opened claim 1 was replaced with the term of art “consisting essentially of” which closes the claim to any elements which would change the basic and novel characteristics of the invention as recited. Claim 42, which is directed to the invention of claim 41 wherein the xenogeneic origin of the graft is “bovine,” is supported throughout the specification, including at originally filed claims 2 and 26, and the specification at ¶12 (“Preferred sources include, but are not limited to, porcine, bovine, goat and equine.”). Claim 43, which is directed to the invention of claim 41 wherein the xenogeneic origin of the graft is “porcine,” is supported throughout the specification, including at originally filed claims 2 and 26, and the specification at ¶12 (“Preferred sources include, but are not limited to, porcine, bovine, goat and equine.”). Claim 44, which is directed to the graft of claim 41 “wherein the source of the first bone block is the tibia, femur or the patella,” is supported throughout the specification, including at originally filed claims 11, 14 and 17, and in the specification at ¶ 26, and in the descriptions of FIGs 9A and 9C. For all these reasons, new claims 41-44 are fully supported by the specification and do not add new matter.

Summary of the Bases for Rejection

Claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 and 31-40 were finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for being allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Pat. 5,067,962 (“Campbell”) in view U.S. Patent No. 5,562,669 (“McGuire”).

I. 35 U.S.C. §103(a) Campbell in view of McGuire

Claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 31-40 were finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for being allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Pat 5,067,962 (“Campbell”) in view U.S. Patent No. 5,562,669 (“McGuire”). According to the Patent Office, Campbell discloses a “bone tendon bone graft comprising two bone plugs (23 & 24) connected by a tendon (16)” and that the “bone plugs are shaped in a dowel (see Fig. 3), comprise exterior, interior surfaces, having a groove (25 & 16).” [Official Action at page 2.] The Applicants

respectfully disagree. Also, “the bone plugs are made of xenograft material (see abstract).” The Applicants agree. [Official Action at page 2.]

The Patent Office admits, “Campbell et al does not disclose a groove along its length.” [Official Action at page 2.] The Applicants agree. To make up for the admitted deficiency in Campbell, the Patent Office cites to McGuire. According to the Patent Office, McGuire “discloses first and second bones having a plurality of longitudinal grooves and connected to each other by a graft ligament.” [Official Action at page 2.] Additionally, according to the Patent Office “McGuire is capable of being pulled through a bone tunnel, can be utilized bi-directionally and the bone block is a cylindrical dowel.” [Official Action at page 2.] The Patent Office then concludes that “[i]t would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add a longitudinal groove along the length of the bone blocks in order to insert an interference screw and connect the graft to the patient.” [Official Action at page 3.] The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Regarding claim 9, the Patent Office states that “the threads can be done by the insertion of the interference screw.” Regarding claim 31, the Patent Office states that McGuire discloses bone blocks capable of being “utilized bi-directionally” (see Figs. 1, 4a, and 4b). [Official Action at page 3.] Regarding claims 34 and 37, the Patent Office states that “at the time the invention was made, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the shape of the Campbell et al reference by having a cylindrical shape or square cross section because Application has not disclosed that the cylindrical shape provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem.” The Patent Office also states that “[o]ne of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant’s invention to perform equally well with taper shape of the Campbell et al reference because it will perform equally the same.” [Official Action at page 3.] The Patent Office concludes that “[t]herefore, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to modify [the] Campbell et al reference to obtain the invention as specified in claim 34” [Official Action at page 3.] The Applicants respectfully disagree.

The Patent Office states that “[r]egarding claim 35, Campbell et al disclose the claimed invention except for a cylindrical dowel diameter of 9 through 12 mm.” The

Patent Office concludes that “[i]t would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the diameter of the Campbell et al reference with the optimum value of 9 through 12mm, since it has been held that finding an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art.” [Official Action at page 3.] The Applicants respectfully disagree.

A. Campbell does not disclose “a dowel”

As noted above, a factual basis underlying the Patent Office’s conclusion of obviousness is that “the bone plugs [of Campbell] are shaped into a dowel (see Fig. 3).” [Official Action at page 2.] The Applicants respectfully disagree. By definition, a “dowel” is understood as meaning a peg or pin of **uniform** or substantially uniform circular diameter for fitting into hole of a corresponding diameter:

dowel- a headless or barbed pin usually of **circular section** fitting into corresponding holes in abutting pieces to act as a temporary fastening or to keep them permanently in their proper relative position; *also* : a **round rod** or stick used especially **for cutting up into dowels**.

[Exhibit A: Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged, Merriam-Webster Inc., Publishers, Springfield, MA, 2002 at page 681; emphasis added in bold.]

* * *

dowel- a pin, **usually round**, fitting into two adjacent pieces to prevent their slipping or to align them.

[Exhibit B: Webster’s Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language, Portland House, New York, 1983 at page 430; emphasis added in bold.]

* * *

dowel- a peg or pin of wood, metal, etc., usually fitted into corresponding holes in two pieces to fasten them together.

[Exhibit C: Webster’s New World Dictionary, Second College Edition, Ed, Prentiss Hall Press, 1986 at page 422; emphasis added in bold.]

Thus, each of these dictionary definitions defines a dowel as having a “circular” cross section or being a “pin”. Moreover, each of these three dictionary definitions includes in the definition a picture, showing the “dowel” as being a pin of uniform or substantially uniform diameter so as to have side walls that are parallel or substantially parallel. Consistent with this, wooden “dowels” are commercially available in the hardware store in 3 foot lengths in a range of uniform “diameters” such as 1/8”, 3/16”, 1/4”, 3/8”, 1/2”, 5/8”, 3/4” etc.

In contrast to a “dowel,” Campbell discloses a BTB having bone blocks that are “frustoconical” shaped, i.e., that are cone shaped with a blunt end.

frustum – the part of a **conical** solid left after cutting off a top portion with a plane parallel to the base.

[Exhibit B: Webster’s Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language, Portland House, New York, 1983 at page 572; emphasis added in bold.]

Referring to the figure entitled “frustum of a cone” shown in Exhibit B at page 572, it can be seen that it is identical to the bone blocks of Campbell. Moreover, the term “frustoconical” is well-know in U.S. patent parlance for describing truncated cone-shapes, such as the truncated conical bone blocks of Campbell:

The term “frustoconical surface” is defined by straight lines intersecting the edge of the annular base of the stopper and the apex so the resulting surface tapers evenly between the base and truncated tip surfaces.

[Exhibit D: U.S. Pat. 4,826,029 (Skoglie), entitled “Stopper and method of use in association with wine barrels,” at col. 1, lines 54-57.]

In Skoglie, the term “frustoconical surface” referred to the surface shape of stoppers that were placed in the filling hole in a wine barrel to seal the hole. See Exhibit D: Skoglie at page , FIGS. 3, 4 and 6, showing the frustoconical shaped stoppers. Thus, by definition, a “dowel” has side walls that are parallel or substantially parallel. In contrast, “frustoconical” shaped object has sidewalls that taper significantly such that the taper is

visually apparent, as in the bone blocks of Campbell, the figure in the dictionary definition, or the stoppers of U.S. Pat. 4,826,029 (Skoglie). Accordingly, Campbell does not disclose “bone blocks shaped into a dowel.” Campbell discloses “stopper” shaped implants that are stopped in a frustoconical surface (stopper shaped) hole. Thus, the Patent Office’s conclusion of obviousness, which is based upon this erroneous finding of fact, is legally erroneous.

As an additional note added in proof of the difference between “plug” and “dowel” shapes, claims 1 and 38 recite that the claimed xenograft BTBs have bone blocks that are shaped like “dowels” to slide through a bone tunnel thereby excluding “plugs” such as the bone plugs of Campbell which are shaped to stop in a hole rather than slide through a bone tunnel.

For this reason claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 31-40 would not have been obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over U.S. Pat 5,067,962 (“Campbell”) in view U.S. Patent No. 5,562,669 (“McGuire”).

B. Campbell and McGuire take divergent approaches that teach away from one another

“A prior art reference may be considered to teach away when ‘a person of ordinary skill, upon reading the reference, would be discouraged from following the path set out in the reference, or **would be led in a direction divergent from the path taken by the applicant.**” *Monarch Knitting v. Sulzer*, 45 USPQ2d 1977, 1984 (Fed. Cir. 1998); emphasis added in bold. In the present case, the two references relied upon by the Patent Office take divergent approaches that teach away from one another. Moreover, there is no motivation or suggestion to take the groove from the implant of McGuire and add it to the implant of Campbell. Rather, Campbell teaches away from making such changes.

In particular, Campbell teaches away from using implants that require arthroscopy and endosteal bone tunnels. Campbell begins by teaching that “**success depends upon proper attachment to host bone**”:

Replacement ligaments can restore performance where native structures rupture beyond repair. But **success depends on proper attachment to the host bone.** Thus, the **manner** in which this is

done and the related **details of prosthesis construction** are **important**.

[Campbell at col. 1, lines 13-17; emphasis added in bold.]

By saying that the ‘manner’ of implantation and the ‘**details of prosthesis construction** are **important**,’ Campbell was closing his prosthesis to changes in construction that would alter the inventive aspects or features invention.

One of the “**manners**” of implantation that Campbell specifically **taught away** from was the use of “**endosteal tunnels drilled in the bone**.” Campbell **teaches away** from the use of “**endosteal tunnels drilled in the bone**” by pointing out several problems with that manner of implantation, and stating that as a result of these problems “it is desirable to have a **new** and improved **replacement ligament** and **attachment method** that overcomes these concerns.”

Consider, for example, an injured knee joint having a damaged anterior cruciate ligament. Attachment of a replacement ligament according to **existing techniques** may involve **forming tunnels** in the **femur and tibia (the host bones)**. The tunnels are formed so that each extends through one of the host bones from an entrance or proximal end of the tunnel at the natural ligament attachment site to an exit or distal end of the tunnel at an outer surface of the host bone.

Each end of the replacement ligament is passed through one of the tunnels, from the proximal end to the distal end where it is anchored to the outer surface of the host bone by such means as stapling. This results in the replacement ligament spanning the intra-articular region between the natural attachment sites somewhat like a natural ligament, but it also results in certain problems that need to be overcome.

For example, the **replacement ligament extends beyond the natural attachment sites and all the way through the tunnels** to the outer surfaces on the other side of each host bone. This **results in the replacement ligament being able to stretch over a greater length than a natural ligament** (from the outer surface of the femur to the outer surface of the tibia), and this **impairs performance**.

In addition, **formations** such as **bone spicules** can form at the entrance to each of the tunnels. These tend to **abrade the**

replacement ligament, cause **fatigue** of the material, and break off particles which can cause **irritation**.

Furthermore, the **tunnels** provide access to the host bone interior. As a result, **synovial fluid can migrate from the intra-articular region between host bones into the bone tunnels**. Thus, any activity in the intra-articular region, such as **infection**, can be easily **communicated** into the bone interior and result in **intra-osseous complications**. Similarly, activity within the bone can be easily communicated to the intra-articular region.

Consequently, it is desirable to have a **new** and improved **replacement ligament** and **attachment method** that overcomes these concerns.

[Campbell at col. 1, lines 18-58; emphasis added in bold.]

Campbell teaches that **both** his “**replacement ligament**” (*i.e.*, BTB) and the “**attachment method**” are required to overcome these concerns. Therefore, Campbell teaches away from the use of endosteal tunnels and endosteal fixation.

The addition of grooves to each of the “bone plugs” of Campbell’s replacement ligament (BTB) so that each “bone plug” could be fixed with an interference screw would defeat the expressly stated object of Campbell’s invention. Campbell wants to maintain the natural attachment site of the ligament so he fixates the graft transversely by placing a “stainless steel pin” through each of the bone plugs and the patient’s bone into which they are anchored. [Campbell at FIG. 4 and at col. 4, lines 26-40 discussing FIG. 4.] If one skilled in the art adheres to Campbell’s “manner of attachment,” which Campbell says is “important” [Campbell at col. 1, lines 16-17], that skilled person would never think of using any type of interference fixation. Placing an interference screw between the donor bone (even if grooved) and the recipient bone would displace the donor bone away from the recipient bone at that point and would defeat the natural attachment which Campbell teaches as “important.”

In addition, when the interference screw pushes the donor bone away from the recipient bone at the screw site, it would allow synovial fluid to enter the intraosseous space, thereby defeating Campbell’s solution to a problem he recognized. The problem identified by Campbell is that the migration of synovial fluid “from the intra-articular region between host bones into the bone tunnels” means that “any activity in the intra-

articular region, such as infection, can be easily communicated into the bone interior and result in the intra-osseous complications.” Campbell’s solution is a new and improved replacement ligament and attachment method with stopper shapes that overcomes the migration of synovial fluid in the intraosseous space, Campbell teaches away from the use of an interference screw. Therefore, there is no motivation to combine the invention of Campbell and the interference screws of McGuire. Therefore, it would not have been obvious to take the interference screw of McGuire and add it to the bone plugs of Campbell. Accordingly, a person skilled in the relevant art, would not have found the Applicants’ xenograft BTB to have been obvious over Campbell in view of McGuire.

There is no motivation to combine Campbell with McGuire for yet another reason. Campbell used horizontal pins, which ran perpendicular to the direction of pull on the bone blocks, to prevent the tapered (stopper-shaped) bone blocks from falling out, or being pulled out of their tapered holes. There is no express suggestion in either Campbell or McGuire to take **the longitudinal groove of the McGuire reference** and add it to the side of the tapered xenograft bone-ligament-bone (aka Bone-Tendon-Bone) graft of Campbell. The reason that there is no express suggestion to do so is because any interference screw that pressed against the cork shaped graft of Campbell would have a downward component of force on the opposing wall that would literally pop the cork shaped graft out of the tapered hole.

To show this, Applicants have copied Fig. 2 of Campbell but deleted all of the lines pointing to the number of the various elements. For purposes of this analysis, Fig 2 is analogous to Fig. 4 of Campbell, because the shape of the tapered bone block is the same but there are less interfering lines. In the copied (but enlarged) Fig. 2 shown as **page 13 herein**, the Applicants have added the opposing force vectors (bolded arrows **R** and **X**) to show the directly opposing forces that an interference screw would exert against the bone graft and the wall of the tapered hole in which it was inserted. Any interference screw that was wedged between hole wall **A** and tapered wall **B** of the bone graft would exert equal but opposing forces perpendicular to each of wall **A** and wall **B**. The force **R** against wall **B** then gets transferred by the bone graft against opposing wall **C**. However, using conventional vector analysis, the force of vector **R** exerted by the tapered bone graft against transferred to opposing hole wall **C** may be resolved into two components shown

as **S** and **T**. The line of action of the first component **S** is perpendicular to hole wall **C**. However, the line of action of the second component **T** presses the tapered bone plug downward along (parallel to) hole wall **C** and out of the hole. Referring to enlarged Fig. 2, the force **R** that is exerted by an interference screw positioned between walls **A** and **B** has a **desired component** of force **S perpendicular** to hole wall **C** that is **equal** to the **undesired component** of force **T** that is pushing the tapered (cork shaped) implant down and out of the hole. Thus, as a matter of basic science, the forces exerted by an interference screw on a groove in the sidewall of the cork shaped implant of Campbell would literally pop the cork (or cork shaped implant) out of its hole (with or without pulling) and not provide a graft within the scope of the Applicants' claims, *i.e.*, "a xenograft bone-tendon- bone graft that would be **useful in orthopedic surgery . . .**." This is yet another reason why Campbell chose the lateral hole and stainless steel pin combination. In Campbell, the tapered graft is retained in its position by lateral pins that resist all downward pressure, include downward pulling pressure during use, until such time as bone remodeling occurred. Any interference screw intended to retain the tapered implant of Campbell in its tapered hole would be non-operative for its purpose and would lack utility. For these reasons, adding the interference screw grooves of McGuire to the implant of Campbell would not give rise to an operative combination and certainly not the Applicants' claimed invention.

For all these reasons, the combination of Campbell in view of McGuire would not have made a *prima facie* case of obviousness against the claimed invention. *See In re Fine*, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1599 (Fed. Cir. 1988) ("error to find obviousness where references 'diverge from and teach away from the invention at hand'"); *citing Gore v. Garlock*, 220 USPQ 303, 311 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Therefore, the allowance of claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 and 31-40 is respectfully requested. Narrower claims 41-44, which lack the structures of Campbell or Beck, alone or in combination, are free of the prior art.

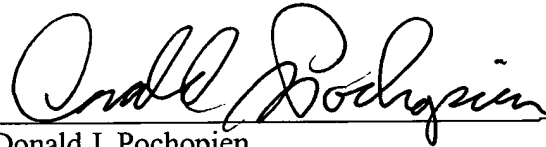
SUMMARY

Claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 and 31-40 are rejected. Claims 41-44 have been added by amendment. In view of the arguments and evidence provided herein, all bases for rejecting claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 and 31-40 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for alleged obviousness have been rebutted. The allowance of claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 and 31-40 is respectfully requested. Narrower claims 41-44, which lack the structures of Campbell or Beck, alone or in combination, are free of the prior art.

Respectfully submitted,

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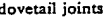
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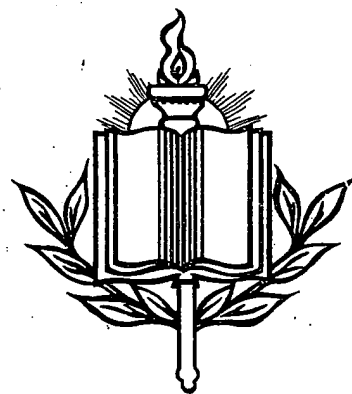
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a : to become swallowed; *sometimes* : to appeal to the taste of
drink that really ~s on a wintry evening) b : to become
brought to nothing or suppressed (his regret may never ~
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of the
English
Language**



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h g f e d c b a

Doughty (dou/ti), n. Charles M. (mon/tə-gyōt), 1843-1926, English traveler a. iter.

dough-y (dō/ē), adj., *dough-i-est*, of or like dough, esp. in being soft and heavy or pallid and flabby: *a doughy consistency; a fat, doughy face*. [dooch + -y] — *dough/i-ness*, n.

Dough-las (dug/las), n. 1. Sir James ("the Black Douglas"), 1256-1330, Scottish military leader. 2. James, 2nd Earl of, 1357-88, Scottish military leader. 3. Lloyd C. (as-sel) (kas/əl), 1877-1951, U.S. novelist and clergyman. 4. Stephen A. (rnold), 1813-61, U.S. political leader and statesman. 5. William O. (ville), (br/vil), 1898-1980, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1939-75. 6. a city on and the capital of the Isle of Man; resort, 18,837 (1961). 7. a city in SE Arizona, 11,925 (1960). 8. a town in central Georgia, 8736 (1960). 9. a town in central Wyoming, 2822 (1960). 10. Also, Douglass, a boy's given name.

Dough-las fir, a coniferous tree, *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* (P. mucronata or P. Douglasii), of western North America, often over 200 feet high, and yielding a strong, durable timber: the State tree of Oregon. Also called *Doug-las pine*, *Doug-las spruce*, Oregon fir, Oregon pine. [named after David Douglas (1798-1834), Scottish botanist and traveler in America]

Doug-las-Horne (dug/las hōm), n. Sir Alexander Frederick, born 1903, British statesman and politician: prime minister 1963-64.

Doug-las (dug/las), n. 1. Frederick, 1817-95, U.S. ex-slave, abolitionist, and orator. 2. Also, Douglas, a boy's given name.

Doug-las-ville (dug/las vil), n. a town in central Georgia, 4462 (1960).

Dou-kho-bor (dō/kō bōr/), n., pl. -bors, -bor-tay (-bōrt/sē), a member of an independent religious sect originating in Russia in the 18th century, believing in the supreme authority of the inner voice and in the transmigration of souls, rejecting the divinity of Christ and the establishing of churches, and expressing opposition to civil authority by refusing to pay taxes, do military service, etc. Also, Dukhobor. [*ukhoborets*, equiv. to *dukh* spirit + *borets* wrestler, contender (bors, s. of *borets* to contend, + *-ets* agent suffix)]

dou-ma (dō/mā), n. duma.

Dou-mergue (dō mērg/), n. Gaston (gas tōn/), 1863-1937, French statesman: president of France 1924-31.

doum/ palm (dōm), See *doum palm*.

doup (doup), n. Scot. 1. the bottom, end, or butt of something. 2. the buttocks. [cf. ON *dauþ*]

doup-pi-oni (dō/pē ōnē), n. an irregular silk thread reeled from two or more entangled cocoons and producing a coarse yarn generally used in fabrics such as shantung or pongee. Also, dou-pi-on (dō/pē ōn/), dou-pi-oni, dupion, dupioni. [*It doppione*; see DUPION]

dour (dōr, dour, dou/er), adj. 1. sullen; gloomy. 2. severe; stern. 3. Scot. (of land) barren; rocky, infertile, or otherwise difficult or impossible to cultivate. [ME < L *dūrus* DURUS] — *dour/ly*, adv. — *dour/ness*, n.

Dou-ra (dōr/ā), n. durra, Also, dou/rah.

dou-ri-cou-li (dōr/ē kōō/ē), n. a small, nocturnal, South American monkey of the genus *Aotus*, having large, owl-like eyes. [from some S. Amer. Ind. tongue]

dou-rine (dōō rēn/), n. Vet. Pathol. an infectious disease of horses, affecting the genitals and hind legs, caused by a protozoan parasite, *Trypanosoma equiperdum*. [*cf. Ar. darin* scabby]

Dou-ro (Port. dōr/ō), n. a river in SW Europe, flowing W from N Spain through N Portugal to the Atlantic, ab. 475 mi. long. Spanish. Duero.

Dousch-ka (dōsh/ka), n. a girl's given name.

douse (dous), v., doused, dous-ing, n. — *v.* 1. to plunge into water or the like; drench: *She doused the clothes in soapy water*. 2. to splash or throw water or other liquid on: *She doused the thirsty plant with water*. 3. Informal, to extinguish: *She quickly doused the candle's flame with her fingertips*. 4. Informal, to remove; doff. 5. Naut. a. to lower or take in (a sail, mast, or the like) suddenly. b. to slacken (a line) suddenly. c. to stow quickly. — *v.* 6. to plunge or be plunged into a liquid. — *n.* 7. Brit. Dial. a stroke or blow. Also, dowsē. [7]

douser (dou/sar), n. 1. one who or that which douses. 2. dowsēr. [Douse + -er]

dout-er (dou/tar, dōt/), n. an implement for snuffing out candles, consisting either of a scissorlike device with two broad flat blades or of a cone at the end of a handle. [Dial. Dou't (v.) (dōt/ + out) + -er]

Douw (Du. dou), n. Ger-rard (Du. gā/rārt). See Dou, Gerard.

doux (dō), adj. (of champagne) very sweet. [*cf. F. L. dūc* (is) savory, sweet]

dou-zaine (dōō zen/), n., pl. -zaines (-zen/), French a bet in roulette on 12 numbers simultaneously so as to share in any that win. [lit., dozen]

douze-pers (dōōz/pār/), n., pl. sing. douze-per (dōōz/pār/), 1. French Legend, the 12 peers or paladins represented in old romances as attendants of Charlemagne. 2. French Hist. the 12 great spiritual and temporal peers of France, taken to represent those of Charlemagne. Also, doucepers. [ME *duze pers* (pl.) < OF *duze pers* (pl.) twelve equals. See DOZEN, PEER]

douzi-ème (dōōz/ēm/; Fr. dōō zyem/), n., pl. -zi-èmes (-zēm/; Fr. zyem/), (in Swiss watchmaking) the 12th part of a ligne, used mainly to gauge the thickness of a movement. [*cf. F. lit., twelfth*]

DOVAP (dō/vap), n. See Doppler radar. [Do(ppler) V(elocity) a(nd) P(osition)]

dove (dov), n. 1. any bird of the family Columbidae, usually the smaller species with pointed tails. Cf. pigeon (def. 1). 2. a symbol of innocence, gentleness, tenderness, and peace. 3. (cap.) a symbol for the Holy Ghost. 4. an innocent, gentle, or tender person. 5. Informal, a person, esp. one in public office, who advocates peace or a conciliatory national attitude. 6. (cap.) Astron. the constellation Columba. [ME; OE *dōfe* (in *dōfedoppa* dip-diver); c. D *duif*, G *Taube*, Icel *dúfa*, Goth *dūbo*, orig. a diver] — *dov/ish*, adj.

dove² (dōv), n. a pt. of dive.

Dove (dov), n. a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 11 miles in diameter.

dove/ col/or (dov), warm gray with a slight purplish or pinkish tint. — *dove/-col/or*, adj.

dove-cote (dov/kōt/), n. 1. a structure, height above the ground, for housing doves. 2. flutter the dovescotes, to cause a stir in — quiet or conservative institution or group: *The flamboyant manner of the tourists fluttered the dovescotes of the sleepy New England town*. Also, dove-cot (dov/kōt). [Dove + cote]

dove-kie (dov/kiē), n. 1. a small, short-billed, black and white auk, *Plautus alle*, of the northern part of the Atlantic and Arctic oceans. 2. Brit. the black guillemot. Also, dove/key. [Dove + -kie compound suffix (see -ock, -ie)]

dove-like (dov/lik/), adj. resembling a dove, esp. in gentleness, purity, etc. [Dove + -like]

Dove/ prism (dov), Optics. a prism that inverts a beam of light, often used in a telescope to produce an erect image. Also called erecting prism, reversing prism, rotating prism. [named after Heinrich W. Dove (1803-79), German physicist]

Dover (dōv/er), n. 1. a seaport in E Kent, in SE England: point nearest the coast of France, 35,248 (1961). 2. Strait of, French, Pas de Calais, a strait between England and France, connecting the English Channel and the North Sea; least width 20 mi. 3. a city in SE New Hampshire, 19,131 (1960). 4. a town in N New Jersey, 13,034 (1960). 5. a city in and the capital of Delaware, in the central part, 7250 (1960).

Dover Beach, a poem (1867) by Matthew Arnold.

Dover's powder, Pharm. a powder containing ipecac and opium, used as an anodyne, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic. [named after T. Dover (1660-1742), English physician]

dove-tail (dov/tail/), n. Carpentry. 1. a tenon broader at its end than at its base; pin. 2. a joint formed of one or more such tenons fitting tightly within corresponding mortises. — *s.* 1. 3. Carpentry. to join or fit together by means of a dovetail or dovetails. 4. to join or fit together compactly or harmoniously. [so named from its shape] — *dove/tail/er*, n.

dove-tailed (dov/tāld/), adj. Heraldry. noting a partition line or a charge, as an ordinary, having a series of indentations suggesting dovetails. [DOVETAIL + -ed]

dove-tail hinge, a strap hinge having leaves which are narrower at their junction than at their other extremities.

dove-tail plane, Carpentry. a plane for cutting tongues and grooves with parallel or inclined sides.

dove-tail saw, a backsaw for fine woodworking, as dovetailing. Also called foxtail saw.

Dov-zhen-ko (dav zhēn/kō; Russ. dov zhen/ko), n. A. L. xan-der P. (ā/le ksan/dar), 1894-1956, Russian motion-picture director.

dow (dou, dō), v., dowed or dought (dout), dow-ing. Scot. and North Eng. 1. to be able. 2. to thrive; prosper; do well. [ME *douwen*, *dogen*, OE *dugan* to be worthy; c. G *taugen*; cf. DOUGHTY]

dow² (dou), n. dhow.

Dow (Du. dou), n. Ger-rard (Du. gā/rārt). See Dou, Gerard.

Dow, dowager.

dow-a-ble (dou/ā bal), adj. Law. 1. subject to the provision of a dower: *dowable land*. 2. entitled to dower. [*cf. AF; see ENDOW, -ABLE*]

dow-a-ger (dou/ā jar), n. 1. a woman who holds some title or property from her deceased husband, esp. the widow of a king, duke, etc. (often used as an additional title to differentiate her from the wife of the present king, duke, etc.): *a queen dowager; an empress dowager*. 2. an elderly woman of stately dignity, esp. one of elevated social position: *a wealthy dowager in her long black limousine*. — *adj.* 3. noting, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dowager: *the dowager duchess; to prefer a dowager style of dress*. [*cf. MF doug(i)ere*, equiv. to *douage* dower (see ENDOW, -AGE) + *-ier* -ER] — *dow/-a-ger-ism*, n.

Dow-a-giac (dō wōj/ak), n. a town in SW Michigan, 7208 (1960).

Dow-den (doud/ən), n. Edward, 1843-1913, Irish critic and poet.

dow-dy¹ (dow/dē), adj., -di-er, -di-est, n., pl. -dies. — *adj.* 1. not tidy, neat, or stylish: *dowdy clothes; a dowdy apartment*. — *n.* 2. a dowdy woman. [ME *doude* unattractive woman + *-y* or *-r*] — *dow/dy-ly*, adv. — *dow/di-ness*, n. — *dow/dy-ish*, adj. — *dow/dy-ism*, n. — *Syn.* 1. frumpy, shabby, old-fashioned. — *Ant.* 1. fashionable, chic.

dow-dy² (dow/dē), n., pl. -dies. pandowdy. [short form]

dow-el (dou/əl), n., v., -eled, -el-ing or (esp. Brit.) -elled, -el-ing. — *n.* 1. Also called dowel pin. Carpentry. a pin, usually round, fitting into holes in two adjacent pieces to prevent their slipping or to align them. 2. a piece of wood driven into a hole drilled in a masonry wall to receive nails, as for fastening woodwork. 3. Dentistry. a peg, usually of metal, set into the root canal of a natural tooth to give additional support to an artificial crown. 4. to reinforce or furnish with a dowel or dowels. [ME *dowle* < MLG *douel* plug; cf. G *Döble*, Döble, OHG *dubli*]

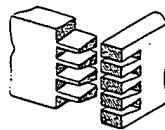
dow-el pin, 1. dowel (def. 1). 2. sprig (def. 7).

dower (dou/er), n. 1. Law. the portion of a deceased husband's real property allowed to his widow for her lifetime. 2. dowry (def. 1). 3. a natural gift or endowment. — *s.* 1. 4. to provide with a dower or dowry. 5. to give as a dower or dowry. [ME *dowers* < OF *do(u)atre* < ML *dō(d)ar(i)um*. See DOW², -ARR] — *dow/er-less*, adj.

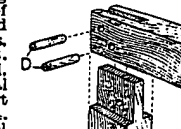
dow/er chest, a Pennsylvania Dutch hope chest bearing the initials of the owner.

dow/er house, Brit. the dwelling of a widow, as part of her dower.

dow-er-y (dou/er y), n., pl. -er-ies. dowry.



Dovetail joint



D, Dowels

dowf (dowf, dōōf), adj. Scot. and North Eng. du supid. [*cf. Scand; cf. Icel daufr(u)r* deaf, dull, n. spiritless]

dow-las (dōu/ē, dō/ē), adj. Scot. and North Eng. dt melancholy; dismal. Also, dowly. [var. of *dolly*, equ. to OE *dol* DULL + *-ly*] — *dow-las-ly*, adv. — *dow-ness*, n.

dow-itch-er (dow/ich/er), n. any of several long-billed snipe-like shore birds of North America, esp. *Limnodromus griseus*. [dowitch (cf. Onondaga *lawish*) + -er]

Dow-Jones' average (dōu/jōnz/), any of the dexes published by Dow-Jones, a financial publisher in New York, reflecting the price level of various groups of stocks or bonds, esp. those for the comm stocks of 30 industrial, 20 railroad, and 15 utility. Also called Dow-Jones' or J. index.

Dow-land (dou/land), n. John, 1563-1626, English lutanist and composer.

dow-las (dōu/las), n. a coarse linen or cotton cloth [after *Doaulas* in Brittany; r. late ME *douglas*, popu substitution for *dow-las*]

Dow-metal (dow/met/əl), n. Trademark. any various magnesium alloys containing more than 85 percent magnesium, characterized by extreme lightness.

dow-n¹ (doun), adv. 1. from higher to lower; in descending direction or order; toward, into, or in a lower position. 2. on or to the ground, floor, or bottom: *He downed*. 3. to or in a sitting or lying position. 4. to or in position considered lower, esp. from a geographical cartographic standpoint, as to the south, a business district, etc.: *We drove down from San Francisco to Los Angeles*. 5. to or at a lower value or rate. 6. to a less pitch or volume: *Turn down the phonograph*. 7. in or to a calmer, less active, or less prominent state: *The war went down*. 8. from an earlier to a later time: *from 17th century down to the present*. 9. from a greater to lesser strength, amount, etc.: *to water down liquor*. 10. in an attitude of earnest application: *to get down to work*. 11. on paper or in a book: *Write down the address*. 12. in cash at the time of purchase; at or He paid \$40 down and \$10 a month. 13. to the point of defeat, submission, inactivity, etc.: *They shamed down the opposition*. 14. in or into a fixed or set position: *They tied down the struggling animal*. 15. to the source or actual position: *The repair crew tried down the leak*. 16. to bring down to the bear. 17. in or into a lower status or condition: *Some people are kept down by lack of education*. 18. Naut. toward lee side, so as to turn a vessel to windward: *Put the down!* 19. down with a, on or toward the ground into a lower position: *Down with your rifles!* 20. with! cease! *Down with tyranny!*

— *prep.* 20. in a descending or more remote direction: *place on, over, or along: They ran off down the street*. — *adj.* 21. downward; going or directed downward: *downdown elevator*. 22. being at a low position or on ground, floor, or bottom. 23. toward the south: *business district, etc.: I am taking the down train*. associated with or serving traffic, transportation, or like, directed toward the south, a business district, the down platform; the down side of the street. 25. d. cast; depressed; dejected: *His face wore a down expression*. 26. being the portion of the full price, as of an article bought on the installment plan, that is paid the time of purchase or delivery: *a payment of \$200 d. 27. Football*. (of the ball) not in play because its progress has been stopped or because the officials have his play. 28. behind an opponent or opponents in a game, etc.: *The team won the pennant despite having been down three games in the final week of play*. Baseball. out: *He came to bat with two men down in ninth inning*. 30. losing or having lost the aim indicated, esp. at gambling: *After an hour at poker was down \$10*. 31. having placed one's bet: *Are you down for the fourth race?* 32. finished, done, considered or taken care of: *With five down and one to go, he finished his term papers at the end of the week*. 33. d. and out, without friends, money, or prospects; destitute. 34. down in the mouth, discouraged; depressed: *Why do you look so down in the mouth?* 35. down informal, hostile or averse to: *He is down on dad because he considers it immoral*.

— *n.* 36. a downward movement; descent. 37. a for the worse; reverse: *The business cycle experienced sudden down*. 38. Football. a. one of a series of plays during which a team must advance the ball at least ten yards to keep possession of it. b. the decl of the ball as down or out of play, or the play immediately preceding this. — *s.* 39. to put, knock, or throw down; subdue: *downed his opponent in the third round*. 40. to down: *to down a tankard of ale*. 41. to cause to fall a height, esp. by shooting: *The anti-aircraft did ten bombers*. — *s.* 42. to go down; fall. — *interj.* 43. (used as a command to a dog to stop at ing, to stop jumping on someone, to get off a cow chair, etc.) *Down, boy!* 44. (used as a comma warning to duck, take cover, or the like): *Down! T starting to shoot!* [ME *dōune*, OE *dūne*, aph. var. of for of *dūns* off (the) hill; see DOWN²]

down² (doun), n. 1. the soft, first plumage of young birds. 2. the soft under plumage of bird distinct from the contour feathers. 3. a growth of fine hair or the like. 4. Bot. a. a fine, soft pubescence and some fruits. b. the light, feathery part of a coma on seeds by which they are borne on the wind on the dandelion and thistle. [ME *dōune* < Scat Icel *dūnn*] — *down/less*, adj. — *down/like*, adj.

down³ (doun), n. 1. Archaic. a hill, esp. a sand dune. 2. Usually, downs. (used esp. in south England) open, rolling, upland country with smooth slopes usually covered with grass. 3. (cap) sheep of several breeds, raised originally in the southern England, as the Southdown, Suffolk [ME; OE *dūn* hill; c. D *duin* dune; not related dūn (see DOWN¹)]

Down (doun), n. a county in SW Northern Ireland, 270,200 (est. 1962), 952 sq. mi. Co. seat: Downpatrick.

fue-gian (fʏə ɕ̚ŋ an, fwā/ʃ-), *adj.* 1. of or b long-toeing to Tierra del Fuego or its indigenous Indian (*-Terra*, 2. a native or inhabitant of Tierra del Fuego [*TERRA DEL FUEGO*(o) + -IAN)
Fuehrer (fʏəbər/ər), *n.* Führer.
fuel (fʏəbəl), *n., v., -eled, -eling* or (*esp. Brit.*) *-elled, -elling*. —*coal*. 1. combustible matter used to maintain fire, as coal, wood, oil, etc. 2. that which gives nourishment or incentive: *Our discussion provided him with fuel for the debate.* —*v.t.* 3. To supply with fuel. —*v.i.* 4. to obtain or replenish fuel. [Oid fœlle fuel < OF fœuatle < LL focilla, neut. pl. of focilis = the hearth, fuel. See also PROCUS, -AL.] —fu-/el-er, fu-/el-er-,
fuel cell, a device that produces a continuous electric current directly from the oxidation of a fuel, as the hydrogen by oxygen.
fuel injection, the spraying of liquid fuel into the cylinders or combustion chambers of an engine
fuel oil, an oil used for fuel, esp. one used as substitute for coal, as crude petroleum.
Fuerter (fʏəbər/tēz, tēs, fʏəbər/-r), *n.* Louis AJ as-siz (ag/s sē), 1874–1927, U.S. painter and naturalist
fug (flg), *n.* 1. Chiefly Brit. stale air, esp. the humidity, ill-smelling air of a crowded room, kitchen, etc. 2. Scot. fog. [var. of fog]
fuga-cious (fʏə ɡ̊/ʃas), *adj.* 1. Bot. falling or fading early. 2. fleeing; transitory: *a sensational story with but a fugacious claim on the public's attention.* [*>* fugatī (< fle. of fugāt) apt to flee, fleet, equiv. to fugiter (to) flee] —fug-a-cious-ly, -ly —fu-/ga-/ci-ous-ly, ac-fu-/ga-/ci-ous-ness, fu-/ga-/ci-ly (fʏə ɡas/ɪ tē), *n.*
fugal (fʏəb/ɡal), *adj.* Music. of or pertaining to fugue, or composed in the style of a fugue. [FUGU- -AL] —fu-/gal-ly, *adv.*
fugate (fʏə/gāt), *n.* Music. a piece composed of fugue style but not according to strict rules. [FUGU- -ATE]
fuga-to (fʏə ɡä/tō, fʏə-; It. fʏə ɡä/tō), *n., pl. -ta* Music. a section of a composition that is in fugal style but does not constitute a real fugue. [< It; see FUGU- -ATE]
-fuge, a noun suffix indicating something which pr to flight: *vermifuge*. [comb. form repr. L -fugia, deriv. fugare to put to flight]
Fugger (fʏəb/ər), *n.* Ja-kob II (yā/köp), (“the Rich” 1456–1525), German financier, a member of the Germ family of bankers and merchants of the 14th to 17 centuries.
fu-ghet-ta (fʏə ɡet/ə, fʏə-; It. fʏə ɡet/tā), *n., -tū; -It-(-te)*. Music. a short fugue. [< It, dim. -fuge, FUGU-]
fugitive (fʏəb/ɪ tiv), *n.* 1. a person who is fleei at from prosecution, intolerable circumstances, etc.; runaway: *a fugitive from the law; a fugitive from slums*. —*adj.* 2. having taken flight, or run away: *fugitive slave*. 3. fleeting; transitory: *fugitive thought that could not be formulated.* 4. Fine Arts. changing co as a result of exposure to light and chemical substance present in the atmosphere, in other pigments, or in t medium. 5. dealing with subjects of passing interest, writings; ephemeral: *fugitive essays*. 6. wandering, rling, or vagabond: *a fugitive carnival.* [*<* L fugitiiv (fleeting, equiv. to fugit(us) (ptip. of fugere to flee) -ivus -ivus; r. ME fugitif < OF —fu-/gi-tive-ly, a—fu-/gi-tive-ness, fu-/gi-tiv/-OR] —fu-/gi-tive-ly, a—Syn. 3. transient, passing, flitting, flying, bri temporary. 5. momentary, vanescent, trivial, lig 6. straying, roaming. —Ant. 3, 4. permanent. lastin.
fu-gle (fʏəb/ɡal), *v.i., -gled, -gling*. Informal. 1. to guide or model. 2. to signal, or motion as if signaling. [back formation from FUGLEMAN]
fu-gle-man (fʏəb/ɡal mæn), *n., pl. -men*. 1. (former a well-drilled soldier placed in front of a military co pan as a model or guide for others. 2. a person w heads a group, company, political party, etc.; a leader manager. [*<* G Flügelmann, lit., flank man]
fu-gu (fʏəb/əw), *n.* any of several species of puffer eaten as a delicacy, esp. in Japan, after the removal the skin and certain organs which contain a dea poison. [*<* Jap]
fugue (fʏəɔg), *n.* 1. Music. a polyphonic composi based upon one, two, or more themes, which are enurated by several voices or parts in turn, subjected contrapuntal treatment, and gradually built up int complex form having somewhat distinct divisions stages of development and a marked climax at the e 2. Psychiatry. a period during which a patient suff from loss of memory, often begins a new life, and, u recovery, remembers nothing of the amnesic peri [*<* F < lt fuga < L: flight] —fugue/like/, *adj.*
Führer (fʏr-nar: Eng. fʏəbər/ər), *n.* German. 1. lea 2. der Führer (der), the leader, applied to Adolf Hit Also, Fuehrer.
Fu-hsi (fʏəb/ʃh-), *n.* Chinese legend. a sage who taught mankind to hunt, fish, and cook.
Fu-ji (fʏəb/ʃe), *n.* an extinct volcano in central Japan, on Honshu Island: highest mountain in Japan, 12,395 ft. Also called Fu-ji-yama (fʏə-jə yā/mā; Jap. fʏə-jə yā/mā), Fu-ji-san (fʏə-jē-sän)
Fu-ji-wara (fʏəb/ʃe wā-rā), *n.* a member of a powerful family in Japan, . 866–1160, that often provided regents exercising po in the name of the emperor.
Fu-kien (fʏəb/kyen/), *n.* a province in SE Ch opposite Taiwan. 14,650,000 (est. 1957); 45,845 sq. Cap.: Foochow.
Fu-ku-o-ka (fʏəb/kōō ō/kā), *n.* a city on N Kyu in SW Japan. 771,679 (est. 1964).
Ful (fʏəl), *n., pl. Fuls*, (*esp. collectively*) Ful. Fu (def. 2).
—ful, a suffix meaning “full of.” “characterized (shameful; beautiful; careful; thoughtful); “tending “able to” (wakeful; harmful); “as much as will (spoonful). [ME, OE -full, -ful, repr. full, FULL]

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OF THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE

DAVID B. GURALNIK, *Editor in Chief*

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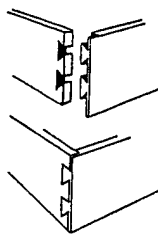
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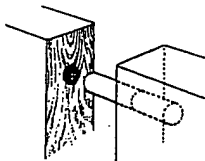
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
douse³ (douz) *vi.* doused, *dous'ing* same as **DOWSE**²
douse-pers (dōōz'perz') *n.pl.* [ME. *dousse pers* < OFr. *dousse pers*, lit., twelve peers] *Fr.* History the twelve great peers of the realm
dove¹ (dov) *n.* [ME. *douve* < OE. **dufe* or ON. *dūfa*, akin to Goth. *dubo*, G. *laube* < IE. base **dheubh-*, smoky, misty, dark (of color), whence DEAF, DUMB] 1. a bird of the pigeon family (Columbidae), esp. the smaller species, with a full-breasted body, short legs, and a typical cooing cry; it is often used as a symbol of peace ★2. an advocate of measures in international affairs designed to avoid or reduce open hostilities: cf. **HAWK**¹ 3. a person regarded as gentle, innocent, or beloved —*dov'ish adj.*
dove² (dōv) *all. pl. of DIVE*
dove-cote (dov'kōt', -kāt') *n.* [ME. *douvecote*; see **DOVE**¹ & **COT**¹] a small house or box with compartments for nesting pigeons, usually on a pole; also *dove'cot'* (-kāt')
dove-kie, **dove-key** (dov'kē) *n.* [**DOVE**¹ + *-kie*, *-key*, dim. suffix] 1. a small auk (*Plautus alle*) of the Arctic and N Atlantic coasts 2. same as **BLACK GUILLEMOT**
Dover (dōv'vər) 1. seaport in Kent, SE England, on the Strait of Dover: pop. 36,000 2. capital of Del., in the C part: pop. 24,000 3. Strait (or Straits) of, strait between France and England, joining the North Sea and the English Channel: narrowest point, 21 mi.
Dover's powder (dōv'vəz) [after Thomas Dover (1660–1742), Brit. physician] a preparation of opium, ipecac, etc., formerly used to relieve pain and induce perspiration
dove-tail (dov'tāl') *n.* 1. a part or thing shaped like a dove's tail; specif., a projecting, wedge-shaped part (*tenon*) that fits into a corresponding cut-out space (*mortise*) to form an interlocking joint 2. a joint thus formed —*vt.* 1. to join or fasten together by means of dovetails 2. to piece together (facts, etc.) so as to make a logically connected whole —*vi.* to fit together closely or logically
Dow (dou), Gerard see **Dou**
dow-a-ger (dou'ə-jər) *n.* [OFr. *douagiere* < *douage*, dowry < *douer*, to give a dowry < L. *dolare*, to endow < *dos*: see **DOT**¹] 1. a widow with a title or property derived from her dead husband: often used in combination with the title (queen *dowager*, *dowager* duchess) 2. an elderly woman of wealth and dignity
Dow-den (dou'd'n), Edward 1843–1913; Ir. critic, biographer, & Shakespearean scholar
dow-dy (dou'dē) *adj.* -di-er, -di-est [*<* ME. *doude*, an unattractive woman + *-y*] not neat or stylish in dress or appearance; shabby —*n., pl. -dies* 1. a dowdy woman ★2. same as **PANDOWDY** —*dow'di-ly adv.* —*dow'di-ness n.*
dow-el (dou'əl) *n.* [ME. *doule*, prob. akin to MLowG. *dövel*, G. *döbel*, a plug < ? IE. base **dheubh-*, a peg, wooden pin: cf. **DUB**¹] a peg or pin of wood, metal, etc., usually fitted into corresponding holes in two pieces to fasten them together —*vt.* -eled or -elled, -el-ing or -el-ling to fasten or furnish with dowels
dow-er (dou'ər) *n.* [ME. *douere* < OFr. *douaire* < ML. *dolarium* < L. *dos*: see **DOT**¹] 1. that part of a man's property which his widow inherits for life 2. a dowry 3. a natural talent, gift, or endowment —*vt.* 1. to give a dowry to 2. to endow (*with*)
dow-itch-er (dou'ə-cher) *n., pl. -ers, -er*: see **PLURAL**, II, p. 1 [*<* AmInd. (Iroquoian) native name] a medium-sized, long-legged shore bird (*Limnodromus griseus*) of N. America
Dow-land (dou'lənd), John 1563?–1626; Eng. lutanist & composer of songs
Down (daun) former county in SE Northern Ireland: replaced by a number of new districts in 1973
down¹ (daun) *adv.* [ME. *down* < *adune*, *adown* < OE. *adune*, *ofdune*, from the hill < *a-*, *of-*, off, from + *dune*, dat. of *dun*, hill: see **DOWN**³] 1. from a higher to a lower place; toward the ground 2. in or on a lower position or level; specif., to a sitting or reclining position 3. a) in or to a place thought of as lower or below; often, specif., southward (to go *down* to Florida) b) out of one's hands (put it *down*) 4. below the horizon 5. from an earlier to a later period or person [*down* through the years] 6. into a low or dejected emotional condition 7. into a low or prostrate physical condition (to come *down* with a cold) 8. in or into an inferior position or condition (held *down* by harsh laws) 9. to a lower amount, value, or bulk (to come *down* in price) 10. to a less excited or active condition; into a tranquil or quiet state (to settle *down*) 11. in a serious or earnest manner (to get *down* to work) 12. completely; to the full extent (loaded *down*) 13. in cash or when bought (five dollars *down* and the remainder in installments) 14. in writing; on record (take *down* his name) —*adj.* 1. descending; directed toward a lower position 2. in a lower place; on the ground 3. gone, brought, pulled, etc. *down* 4. dejected; discouraged 5. prostrate; ill 6. completed; finished (four *down*, six to go) ★7. in cash, as part of the purchase price (a *down* payment) 8. *Sports* ★a) no longer in play: said of a football b) trailing an opponent by a specified number of points, strokes, etc. ★c) *Baseball* put out —*prep.* down toward,



DOVETAIL



DOWEL

along, through, into, or upon —*vt.* 1. a) to put, bring, get, throw, or knock down b) to defeat, as in a game 2. to gulp or eat rapidly —*vi.* [Rare] to go, come, or get down —*n.* 1. a downward movement or depressed condition; defeat, misfortune, etc.: see the phrase **UPS AND DOWNS** at **UP** ★2. *Football* a) one of four consecutive plays in which a team, in order to keep possession of the ball, must either score or advance the ball at least ten yards b) the declaring of the ball as down, or no longer in play —★*down and out* 1. *Boxing* knocked out 2. without money, friends, health, etc. —*down on* [Colloq.] hostile to; angry or annoyed with —*down to the ground* thoroughly; completely —*down with* 1. put down 2. overthrow; do away with: an expression of disfavor See also phrases under **BREAK**¹, **PUT**, **TRACK**, etc.
down² (daun) *n.* [ME. *down* < ON. *dūnn*, akin to Goth. *dauns*, fume < IE. base **dheu-*, to fly like dust, whence L. *fumus* (cf. **FUME**)] 1. soft, fine feathers, as on young birds 2. soft, fine hair or hairy growth
down³ (daun) *n.* [ME. *down* < OE. *dun*, a hill, akin to ODu. *duna*, LowG. *düne*, sandhill (see **DUNE**)] an expanse of open, high, grassy land: usually used in *pl.* —the **Downs** 1. two ranges of low, grassy hills (North Downs & South Downs) in SE England 2. roadstead in the Strait of Dover, off the coast of Kent, England
down- (daun) a combining form meaning down [*downhill*]
down-beat (-bēt') *n.* Music the downward stroke of the conductor's hand or baton indicating the first beat of each measure —★*adj.* [Colloq.] grimly realistic; depressing
down-bow (-bō') *n.* a stroke on a violin, etc. in which the bow is drawn across the strings from the handle to the tip: symbol, 
down-cast (-kast', -kāt') *adj.* 1. directed downward 2. very unhappy or discouraged; sad; dejected
★**Down East** [Colloq.] New England, esp. Maine: also *down east* —*down'-east' adj.* —*down'-east'er n.*
down-er (-ər) *n.* [Slang] 1. any depressant or sedative, as a tranquilizer, barbiturate, alcoholic drink, etc. ★2. something depressing; esp., a depressing experience
Down-ey (dou'nē) [after John G. Downey, governor of Calif., 1860–62] city in SW Calif.: suburb of Los Angeles: pop. 83,000
down-fall (daun'fōl') *n.* 1. a) a sudden fall, as from prosperity or power b) the cause of such a fall 2. a sudden, heavy fall, as of snow
down-fall-en (-fōl'n) *adj.* fallen; ruined
★**down-grade** (-grād') *n.* a downward slope, esp. in a road —*adv., adj.* downhill; downward —*vt.* -grad'ed, -grad'ing 1. to demote to a less skilled job at lower pay 2. to lower in importance, value, esteem, etc. 3. to belittle —on the *downgrade* losing status, influence, health, etc.; declining
down-haul (-hōl') *n.* a rope for hauling down a sail
down-heart-ed (-hār'tid) *adj.* in low spirits; discouraged; dejected —*down'heart'ed-ly adv.*
down-hill (-hil') *adv.* 1. toward the bottom of a hill 2. to a poorer condition, status, etc. —*adj.* 1. sloping or going downward 2. of or having to do with skiing downhill
★**down-home** (-hōm') *adj.* [Colloq.] 1. of, from, or associated with a rural, esp. Southern, area 2. having characteristics associated with rural people; simple, warm, direct, etc.
down-i-ness (daun'ē-nis) *n.* the quality of being downy
Downing Street (daun'in) [after Sir George Downing (1623–84), who owned property there] 1. street in the West End of London, location of some of the principal government offices, including the official residence of the prime minister (No. 10) 2. the British government
down-play (daun'plā') *vt.* to play down; minimize
down-pour (daun'pōr') *n.* a heavy rain
★**down-range** (-rānj') *adv., adj.* along the course away from the launching site
down-right (-rit') *adv.* [ME. *down riht*; see **DOWN**¹ & **RIGHT**] 1. thoroughly; utterly 2. [Archaic] straight down —*adj.* 1. absolute; thoroughgoing (a *down-right* insult) 2. straightforward; plain; frank 3. [Archaic] going straight downward
★**down-scale** (-skāl') *adj.* designating, of, or for people who are not affluent, are relatively unstylish, etc.
down-shift (-shift') *vi.* to shift the transmission of a motor vehicle to a lower gear or arrangement
down-side (-sid') *adj.* of or involving a downward trend or financial loss, as on an investment
★**down-size** (-siz') *vt.* -sized', -siz'ing to produce smaller models or styles of (to *downsize* automobiles)
★**down-spout** (-spout') *n.* a vertical pipe for carrying rain water from a roof gutter to ground level
Down's syndrome (daunz) [after J. L. H. Down (1828–96), Eng. physician who first described it] same as **MONGOLISM**: now the preferred term
down-stage (daun'stāj') *adv.* toward the front of the stage —*adj.* having to do with the front of the stage
down-stairs (-sterz') *adv.* 1. down the stairs 2. on or to a lower floor —*adj.* situated on a lower floor —*n.* a lower floor or floors
★**down-state** (-stāt') *n.* that part of a State farther to the south —*adj., adv.* in, to, or from downstate
down-stream (-strēm') *adv., adj.* in the direction of the current of a stream
down-swing (-swin') *n.* 1. the downward part of a swing, as of a golf club 2. a downward trend, as in business
down-throw (-thrō') *n.* *Geol.* that side of a fault which has moved downward relative to the other side

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